

# THE MARBLE HILL PRESS.

Terms—\$1.00 a Year

THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR.

Circulation, 1,200

Vol. 36.

Marble Hill, Missouri, Thursday, May 25, 1916.

No. 4.

## Schedule of requirements of principal and interest on \$160,000 of 4 1/2 per cent 20 year bonds, based on the present valuation of \$3,700,000

Bonds issued each year	Outstanding each year	Prin. require-ments each year	Int. require-ments each year	Prin. and int. require-ments each year	Assessed valuation base	Rate of taxes on \$100 each year	Annual in-come	Surplus balance
1	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$2,000	\$1,800	\$3,700,000	11	\$4,070	\$270.00
2	40,000	78,000	4,000	3,510	3,700,000	21	7,770	260.00
3	40,000	114,000	6,000	5,130	3,700,000	31	11,470	340.00
4	40,000	148,000	8,000	6,660	3,700,000	40	14,800	140.00
5		140,000	8,000	6,300	3,700,000	39	14,430	130.00
6		132,000	8,000	5,940	3,700,000	38	14,060	120.00
7		124,000	8,000	5,580	3,700,000	38	14,060	480.00
8		116,000	8,000	5,220	3,700,000	36	13,220	
9		108,000	8,000	4,860	3,700,000	36	13,220	360.00
10		100,000	8,000	4,500	3,700,000	34	12,580	80.00
11		92,000	8,000	4,140	3,700,000	33	12,210	770.00
12		84,000	8,000	3,780	3,700,000	32	11,840	60.00
13		76,000	8,000	3,420	3,700,000	31	11,470	50.00
14		68,000	8,000	3,060	3,700,000	30	11,100	40.00
15		60,000	8,000	2,700	3,700,000	28	10,360	20.00
16		52,000	8,000	2,340	3,700,000	27	9,990	10.00
17		44,000	8,000	1,980	3,700,000	27	9,990	370.00
18		36,000	8,000	1,620	3,700,000	26	9,620	360.00
19		28,000	8,000	1,260	3,700,000	25	9,250	350.00
20		20,000	8,000	900	3,700,000	18	6,960	120.00
21		12,000	6,000	540	3,700,000	13	4,810	540.00
22		6,000	4,000	270	3,700,000	6	2,220	130.00
23		2,000	2,000	90	3,700,000			
					\$160,000	\$75,000	\$235,000	
					Average tax rate on \$100 valuation	\$2826	\$240,300	\$4,700.00

COUNTY HIGHWAY BOARD.

## Cut this Out and Save It

Township	Valuation	Square miles	Apportionment—different size bond issues		
			\$100,000	\$160,000	\$200,000
Whitewater	\$390,982	49	\$10,566	\$16,905	\$21,132
German	289,081	56	7,810	12,496	15,620
Lorance	976,746	99	26,398	42,236	52,796
Filmore	188,391	54	5,091	8,145	10,182
Union	270,738	58	7,317	11,707	14,634
Crooked Creek	361,639	77	9,775	15,640	19,550
Liberty	528,140	84	14,274	22,838	28,548
Wayne	713,994	102	19,207	30,875	38,594
	\$3,719,771	579	\$100,528	\$160,842	\$201,056

COUNTY HIGHWAY BOARD.

and have some permanent improvements on our roads. This is just as much the proposition of the man in the extreme north and south ends of our county as it is the Marble Hill man's.

Now, let us get together and see what can be done. I am no more for it than you or any other man unless I can be made to believe that the money is going to be judiciously applied and the work of a permanent character.

There are some objections being made because certain men and interests have started the road question. In the name of common sense, must the man of push and intelligence sit down and wait till Rip Van Winkle wakes up before our county can do anything?

J. M. WELKER, Bessville, Mo.

### An Impression of Bryan

At least thirty minutes before Bryan was scheduled to speak the seats in the auditorium were all occupied and there was not even standing room available for the hundreds who came later. Even though most of those who were present had heard Mr. Bryan before, they were more anxious than ever to hear him again. Regardless of the endless criticism that has been made of him in the last year it was said here that there never had been quite as much enthusiasm shown on any of Mr. Bryan's previous visits to Columbia.

While the big crowd was waiting in the auditorium a politician remarked: "This is quite a crowd for a dead man to draw." According to political consideration it may be that Mr. Bryan is figuratively dead, that his influence over his party is gone and that there is small hope that he may ever be called again into a high public office. But there is a different way to look at Mr. Bryan's case. There is no wisdom in the charge that a man of Mr. Bryan's tremendous power is dead merely because of the accident of partisan politics. As an idealist, as a crusader against the evil forces in society, as a stern champion of the rights of the common people, Mr. Bryan is as much and more alive today than he has ever been.

His speech in the auditorium did not measure up to what his critics had expected. He did not use the occasion to justify his position against the severe criticisms that have recently been heaped upon him. He did not have an ax to grind. He made no effort to get revenge against his political enemies. Indeed he never mentioned politics except as a means of illustrating his theme. His address was an argument and a plea for a democratized press. He took the part of the common people, as he always does, and argued for the overthrow of mendacious journalism, for suppression of news colored by selfish principles and for the enthronement of reason and principle among the journalists of the nation. The lofty sentiment of his whole lecture was well summed up in his own sentence which was his final advice to the journalist for whom his address was primarily intended: "Learn the wisdom of being honest and doing right."

It was not a wonderful speech for it was not an occasion which calls for wonderful speeches. Those who had heard Mr. Bryan before knew that he was not even at his best. But it was characteristic of the man: plain, interesting, forceful. It showed that despite reverses and defeats that he is unwilling to give up his battle against wrong, that even though his crusade may grow unpopular that he will continue to wage it notwithstanding.

It was at the Farmers' fair given by the students of the school of agriculture where we got our most

favorable impression of Mr. Bryan. He arrived there an hour later than the appointed time and after many had decided that he was not coming at all. On his arrival, therefore, the crowd had scattered, but his appearance on the speaker's stand was sufficient to bring everybody back. He had spoken on such occasions many times before where the multitudes had shouted "Hurrah for Bryan." But now not a word was spoken, not even his name was mentioned. There was a sadness in the speaker's face when he arose, which might have indicated the unhappy memory of those former days. The sun was hot; the speaker's head was not uncovered. Standing there in plain dress, with his slouch hat drawn low, and with his gentle eyes looking deep into the crowd that surged around him, he still seemed worthy of being called "The Great Commoner."

Mr. Bryan was the concluding speaker at the Journalism banquet given in the evening of the same day. He spoke for only thirty minutes on the "Spirit of America." It was here that he showed that old fire and magnetic power which characterized his speech at the Chicago convention in 1896, and all his campaign oratory. Here again he refused to use his opportunity to denounce his critics. But he did inadvertently refute one of the strongest criticisms that have recently been made regarding his attitude toward world peace. He has been called a peace-at-any-price man. I suppose that at a peace-at-any-price man means one who believes in non-resistance, one who would not even resist aggression when the life of a man or a nation is involved, one who would favor complete disarmament and depend for security on mutual respect for the Golden Rule. If this is what the term means William J. Bryan is not such a man. Instead of advocating non-resistance he said, "If America is attacked by a foreign power I would see the nation defended until every man is dead." And there he said in tones of thunder, "But God forbid that any American mother's son cross the Atlantic to die under the flag of a monarch or a king."

We feel that much of the recent criticism of Mr. Bryan has been unfair and misleading. A man who is ahead of his time, who is an idealist and a dreamer, who insists on things that are right even though they do not seem at the moment practical—such a man does not deserve the shameful criticisms that have been made of Mr. Bryan in the last few months. Rather than permit ourselves to tolerate criticisms of this kind we should seek to understand the man as he is and learn to judge him, not according to the ever changing sentiments of the time, but according to the merit of his work as an ultimate benefit to mankind. Mr. Bryan was one of the first to point to the evils in our industrial system and to advocate needed social reforms. It would be interesting to enumerate the various social and political reforms which

he urged early in his political career and which have since been adopted. His present advocacy of peace is not popular because a pacifist program is never popular in time of war. Mr. Bryan's pacifism is not a fault; it is much to his credit that in a time like this he has courage to be a pacifist. And it is not his fault that the pacifist ideas are not now popular; it is the fault of the people who blindly support the war system. We should learn not to scoff at a man who passionately advocates a system for the settlement of international controversies by methods similar those by which we settle individual controversies for such a man is pointing the way for civilization to rise up from the plane of savagery and if we do not like a program including such provision we are still content to subordinate reason and law and submit to the treachery of brute force. To us the critic, in such instance, seems most at fault and not the man who is criticized.

A tribute that was well deserved and full of truth was paid to Mr. Bryan by a republican who pre-ceeded him on the program at the evening banquet. He said that much as we may disagree with his political opinion Mr. Bryan has always been on the right side of every moral issue of the time. And the man of the power of Mr. Bryan, who is tireless in his struggle after moral principles is not dead; much as some of his political enemies would make it appear.

ROSE H. LINCOLN.

### Text of Mr. Hensley's Disarmament Proposal

Washington, D. C., May 18.—Following is the disarmament proposal submitted by Representative Hensley of Missouri and approved by the House Naval Affairs Committee today.

That upon the conclusion of the war in Europe, or as soon thereafter as it may be done, the president of the United States is authorized to invite all the great governments of the world to send representatives to a conference which shall be charged with the duty of suggesting an organization, court of arbitration or other body, to which disputed questions between nations shall be referred for adjudication and peaceful settlement, and to consider the question of disarmament and submit their recommendations to their respective governments for approval.

That the president is hereby authorized to appoint nine citizens of the United States who shall be qualified for the mission by eminence in the law and by devotion to the cause of peace, to be representatives of the United States in such a conference.

That the president shall fix the compensation of said representatives and such secretaries and other employees as may be needed. And for that purpose \$200,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated and set aside and placed at the disposal of the president.—St. Louis Republic.

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### The Bond Issue

Just now much is being said, both for and against voting bonds for road purposes. A great many voters express themselves as being for the proposition if they knew they would get a fair deal. I have been one of those myself and as I began to think of the question I thought I owed it to myself and my county to investigate that I might know and act with intelligence. Therefore I took a day off, went to the county seat and made such investigation that led me to believe that I understand some things surrounding the facts.

I talked with Mr. G. B. Snider, who has gathered quite a lot of in-

formation by writing to different parties over the state where they have had such questions for consideration. Mr. Snider was free to show me the answers he had received from parties to whom he had written.

I also talked with other men interested and after investigation I am frank to say that all that has been done by the highway commission and other leading men in Marble Hill with reference to a bond issue is wholly to the interests of the people and is above reproach and I will further state that those men cannot be criticized by any unprejudiced man. My investigation further led me to believe that Marble Hill is

not proposing to give us a deal of any kind, but is only interested in making us a better place to live and building up our county from center to circumference. I found Mr. Snider doing much hard work in the way of gathering statistics that we as a people might inform ourselves on the road question and the county clerk and his force were also working like beavers in order that we might know and act with understanding. And those men are doing it without any compensation, whatever.

The proposition is for us to have township meetings, then a county meeting, talk it over, try to agree on some plan that we can begin